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TABLE 1.—ANALYSIS OF CALL SAMPLES

Call Characteristics	Location	C. subinsignifera	C. insignifera
		Wilgarup	Caversham
	Water Temperature	7.0° C.	13.0° C.
Call Duration (in seconds)	No. of Individuals	11	25
	Range ^e	0.59-0.81	0.18-0.29
	Mean	0.71	0.25
	Standard Deviation	0.07	0.03
	Standard Error of Mean	0.02	0.01
Call Modulation Frequency (in cycles per second)	No. of Individuals	11	25
	Range	106-173	164-311
	Mean	140	240
	Standard Deviation	23	30
	Standard Error of Mean	7	6
Call Repetition Rate (Time in seconds for ten successive calls to be made)	No. of Individuals	7	28
	Range	38.4-53.2	7.5-12.4
	Mean	47.1	10.1
	Standard Deviation	5.5	1.1
	Standard Error of Mean	2.1	0.2

A NEW BURROWING FROG FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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Field collections from the Wheatbelt and inner pastoral areas have yielded a number of specimens of an undescribed species of frog belonging to the genus *Neobatrachus* Peters, a genus now revived to include species related to *N. pictus* Peters which have hitherto been included within the genus *Heleioporus* Gray.

Calling males of the new species were found with *N. centralis* (Parker), *N. wilsmorei* (Parker) and *N. pelobatoides* (Werner) at Morawa in 1953. A breeding congress of the new species and *centralis* was observed at Queen Victoria Spring in January 1955 (Slater and Lindgren, *W. Austr. Nat.*, 5: 17). Breeding congresses have also been observed at Ebano Creek (Mingenew/Morawa Road) and at Gnoolowa Hill (18 miles north of Mingenerew). Specimens have also been collected from a number of localities in the Wheatbelt. Where the new form occurs sympatrically with other species of the genus mating is exclusively intra-specific; no inter-specific clasping or morphological intergrades have been seen. It is therefore concluded that the new form represents a distinct biological entity which should be recognised as a valid taxonomic species and is described below as

Neobatrachus sutor sp. nov.

Type specimen: Holotype, ♂ no. 22/57 in the Zoology Department collection collected March 18, 1957, from a breeding congress. Allotype ♀ no. 21/57 as for holotype.

Type Locality: Gnoolowa Hill, 18 miles north of Mingenev.

Description: Head broad, high, snout rounded, tympanum indistinct, fingers well developed, toes webbed to tip, outer shorter than third, large metatarsal tubercle edged in black. Tongue broadly oval, truncated and notched behind. Vomerine teeth prominent, short slightly oblique row between the choanae.

Dorsum smooth, bright yellow, with insular or irregular dark brown markings. Lacks the striping of *N. wilsmorei*, and the minute dorsal spicules of *centralis*, both of which species are larger than *sutor*. *N. pelobatooides* is about the same size but has a wider flatter head and a very warty skin.

Male with diffuse nuptial pad on upper surface of first and second fingers.

Length: Snout to cloaca, range, ♂, 3.50-4.07 em., mean 3.72 em. (S.D. \pm 0.158) (18 specimens); ♀, 3.36-4.20 em., mean 3.88 em.

Call: Short repetitive tapping. Because of the call this frog has been known by children in the north-eastern Wheatbelt as "The Shoemaker Frog" (Miss J. Arnold, pers. comm.) whence the specific name. Breeds only after warm summer rains.

Range: Outer Wheatbelt and inner pastoral areas from the Murchison River to east of Kalgoorlie.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Diamond Dove at Lower Chittering.—To the records of recent occurrences of the Diamond Dove (*Geopelia euneata*) in the southern part of the State (see *W.A. Nat.*, vol. 5, pp. 14, 96, 104 and 142) I have to add one from Lower Chittering. On February 7 and 8, 1957, and again on March 13, I saw a small dove, with white spots on the wing, on my property. It kept to the ground near the house and on the back lawn. I have never seen the species in this locality before.

—ERIC SCHMIDT, "Marbling," Lower Chittering.

Shrike-Tit at Narpunup.—A group of Western Shrike-Tits (*Falcunculus frontatus*) was observed in a stand of eucalypts adjacent to the Albany Highway at Narpunup (11 miles north of Mount Barker) on May 22, 1955. Attention was drawn to their presence by their insistent and excited calling. Investigation revealed a pair engaged in rapid pursuit-and-evasion display through the treetops, interspersed with vigorous calling as the birds briefly perched. The behaviour was similar to the courtship display of the Rufous Whistler (*Pachycephala rufiventris*) though without the pronounced see-saw movements. Only two birds were seen, but the quantity of song indicated the presence of more birds obscured in the foliage of adjacent trees.

—L. E. SEDGWICK, Subiaco.